1: Niederle--7 E-5 1911 E11 Slavic Peoples E16

000 author was named Kubalski.

Henri Martin and others were guilty in the matter of the pretended Turanianism of the Russians. In pointing out these fantasies or these errors I naturally have made some enemies among those who believe that it is to their advantage to exploit them. But truth must be served above all else.

It is to serve once again the cause of truth--and at the same time the interests of our country--that I have undertaken this translation. In it will be found in a flawless and rigorously scientific style everything which concerns the distribution of the Slavic nations, the statistics, the demography, the anthropology of this poorly known group. It is to be hoped that this work may become the breviary of our professors, of our publicists, of our politicians. We have been led astray sufficiently in the matter of the Slavic peoples; the time has come for us to form a just and exact idea of them.

LOUIS LEGER.

/1/ THE SLAV RACE

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INTRODUCTION

114 Editor's Note: Names which did not occur in the English reference books available to me, occur in a form transliterated from Russian and are marked with an asterisk.

101 S1.--The first Slavs appeared only recently in Central Europe, where little by little they came to be distinguished from the other Indo-European peoples because of the difference in their language and partially because of the differences in their civilization. From the outset they differed among themselves from the point of view of their physical characteristics; they presented diverse types as to the shape of the skull and the skull and the color of hair and eyes. In the regions in which the primitive Slavs evidently have dwelt since the most remote times, we encounter from the prehistoric period differing types of skulls and different colorations.

142 At the moment of their entrance upon the historic scene, a portion of the Slavs are represented to us as men with light-colored eyes and blond or red hair, others with dark hair; the vestiges of hair found in tombs confirm these two types.

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Among the Belorussians dialectical shadings and local names of tribes can also be found; for example, the Polianes in the district of Slonim, the Siekals or Sakals in that of /47/ Wolkowysk. Among the Great Russians, despite the immense size of the space occupied by them, intercourse has always remained easy because of the evenness of the ground; no considerable differences in speech nor types, as pronounced as among the Ukrainians, have established themselves. However, there are to be found among them also local names due most frequently to differences in dialect. Thus, in the guberniya of Voronezh one finds the Iaguny, the Kaguny*, the Tsukany*, the Shchekuni*, the Talagai*; in the government of Kursk, the Saiany. In the government of Kaluga, the inhabitants of the western section of the district of Mosal'sk and of the districts of Bryansk and of Trubchevsk (guberniya of Orel) call themselves Polieshi*, and the inhabitants of the eastern section of the district of Mosal'sk, the Polianes. The inhabitants of the north bank of the Desna are called the Zadesentsy (Transdesniens) by the Ukrainians. Likewise, many names are used which are derived from those of cities, Muscovites, Novgorodians, etc.).

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S 9.--This differentiation of types is partly confirmed by the anthropological method. The Ukrainians of the south, indeed, set themselves off from the Belorussians and the Great Russians, not only by their manner of wearing their hair and their beard, but even by their bodily structure. Thus, we find in the south more brachycephalics, with darker coloring and taller stature than among /48/ the Great Russians and the Belorussians. But, on the other hand, these groups themselves are of far from perfect uniformity. Quite the contrary. What is known up to the present in the matter of the physical study of the Russian types shows rather outstanding variations among local groups, variations which are greater than, for example, the average difference between the Great Russian, the Ukrainian, and the Belorussian groups.

In general, if we refer to the anthropological signs gathered by A. Ivanovsky, here is what we can ascertain:

Among the Russians, the average height is about 1.65 meters. Among the Great Russians, 51% are found to be shorter, and 49% taller than this; among the Belorussians, 36% shorter, 64% taller; among the Ukrainians, 47% shorter, 53% taller.

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In the matter of the color of the eyes and the hair, the Slavs of Russia belong for the most part to a mixed type. It is only among the Belorussians that the pure blond type dominates (48%, against 31%

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chestnut, and 2% dark). Among the Great Russians, the following proportions are found: 37%, 41%, 22%; among the Ukrainians, 30%, 42%, 28%. Thus the Ukrainians have a greater leaning towards the darker type; but there are considerable differences within the group; for example, the proportions in Volhynia, according to Kozhukov are, 42%, 29%, 29%.

/49/ Among the Great Russians, the lightest in coloring are those of Tver and of Yaroslavl', the darkest, those of the eastern guberniyas.

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From the point of view of the cephalic index, there are found among the Great Russians 9% dolichocephalic, 19% mesocephalic, and 72% brachycephalic. The corresponding percentages found among the Ukrainians are: 12%, 16%, 72%. Among the Belorussians there percentages are: 13%, 23%, 64%. There are further important variations. Thus the Ukrainians of the north are mainly brachycephalic; but a very considerable portion of dolichocephalics is to be found at Voronezh, at Poltava, in Volhynia.

No section of Russia furnishes so many dolichocephalics and mesocephalics as the Volhynia, peopled by Ukrainians (31% and 34%).

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In the same way the Gorals of the Carpathians present a type very distinct from that of the inhabitants of the plain. But here are the same phenomena which we observe among their neighbors the Poles. A contributing factor to the confusion of types is, among the Great Russians, cross-breeding with the Finns of the Volga; and among the Ukrainians, cross-breeding with the Turko-Tatar peoples.

S.P. T.R. 181

S 10.--All of these groups, large and small, differ from one another. But no difference is more pronounced than that between the Great Russians and the Ukrainians. The distinctions between the diverse tribes in the large groups /50/ are really only secondary. They are variations in dialect, in costume, in their manner of living. The difference between the Great Russians and the Belorussians is not more considerable than this, or at least appears not to be; the philologists are in agreement in stating that the Belorussians are a division of the Great Russians, or at least a very closely related branch.

Between the Great Russians and the Ukrainians the difference is greater. It exists not only in their speech, but in their physical and moral constitution, their character, temperament, popular songs,

S.P. C. 175 182 tendency, which replaced the once purely theoretical unity of the two groups by two units, akin no doubt, but independent of one another, which assigned to the Slovaks a special place in the sequence of Slav peoples.

ooo The history, the internal differentiation, the political life had sufficiently prepared the ground /133/ for these events. Have they taken place in a way favorable to the future of the Slovaks? It is difficult and premature to solve this question today. We have only to recognize and to respect the individuality of the Slovaks and to hope that they may remain faithful to the feeling of solidarity and of moral unity of their group with the Czech nation.

S.P. C. 141 From a physical viewpoint, according to the latest research, the characteristic traits of the Czechs are that they are of medium height (169.2 centimeters for the men, 157.3 centimeters for the women) and very well proportioned; a rather large cranial capacity; with a rather round skull (index 83.3); an oval face of average proportions; the hair is brown or dark blond; the eyes usually light in color.

The brachycephalics are in the majority; among 100 skulls, are found 1% subdolichocephalic, 13.5% mesocephalic, 56.5% subbrachycephalic and 29% brachy--and ultra-brachycephalic. Up to the present it has been impossible to demonstrate differences by localities

S.P. C. 142 Statistics drawn up in 1880 showed that among 100 children, 38.17% had blue eyes, 30.86% grey eyes, 30.70% brown eyes; 44.04% blond hair and 55.75% brown or black hair. The light type (blue eyes and blond hair) is represented in Bohemia by 18.3%, in Moravia by 15.9%; the dark type (brown eyes, brown or black hair) /134/ by 23.4% in Bohemia, and 23.6% in Moravia. Moreover, the crossing of types darkens the complexions, as may be verified by the statistics prepared for the ethnographic exhibition of 1895. (1) This indicates among the adults 75% with dark hair.

1. About this exhibition, which I had the good fortune to visit, see my volume Russes et Slaves (2d series, Paris, Hachette, 1896, p. 340 ff.) Mr. Niederle was one of the principal organizers of this exhibition. Translator.

ooo The outcome of all of this is that the Czech type does not

1: Niederle--85 E-5 1911 E/G Slavic Peoples E/G
Czechoslovakia EB
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S.R. C. 184 142 The outcome of all this is that the Czech type does not actually form a unique type. This circumstance is still more striking if one considers the diffusion of certain characteristics, for example, complexion. Thus the light type (blue eyes and blond hair) is found in the center of Bohemia and Moravia only in a ratio of 14%; in the mountainous sections it reaches from 20 to 25%, and in certain frontier regions where the Germans are in the majority in the northeast, it exceeds 30%. In contrast, we find in these regions 20 to 25% of the dark type; the proportion exceeds more than 25% in the mountainous regions of the Podripsko and of the Podbrdsko; but on the Czecho-Moravian plateau in certain neighborhoods it reaches only between 11 and 15%.

/135/

VI

THE SLOVENES

S.R Sl. 101 174 S 25. Historical Introduction.--The Slovenes represent the southwestern fraction of the southern Slavs. They are the last remains of a formerly powerful group which occupied at the beginning of the Middle Ages the regions included between the bend of the Danube and the Adriatic pathway and which penetrated deeply into the Alpine regions. (1)

1. Sclaueni, Stlaueni, Sklavenoi, Sthlauenoi of the ancient texts. The word Slovene (in the language of the country Slovenec, Slovenka, in German--Slowenen) has become popular since the period of national renaissance. The Germans frequently use the designations Winden, Windisch, which may be found in many of the topographic names.

It is not known at what period the Slavs appeared for the first time in these regions. The indications, unfortunately extremely uncertain, seem to point to their having crossed the Danube at about the beginning of the Christian era, and to have appeared in the regions of Lake Balaton (Plattensee) and of the Sava. But substantial historical and archeological evidence is lacking.

/136/ One hears it affirmed constantly that the Slavs are the original races in the region of the Alps; these are vain statements. In these countries before the Christian era there lived the Ligurians, the Illyrian, Rhaetian, and Gallic tribes and some survivors of non-Aryan tribes.

Sl. S-R 101 What is certain is that, from the end of the sixth century, this